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(j) The use of rubber bibs is forbidden.

(k) No barber shall be allowed to smoke when shaving a customer.

(l) Physicians are required to report to the board of health the name of any barber suffering from a communicable disease, and where employed.

Patrons should be careful not to rub their faces with an unclean hand after being shaved.

Proprietors of barber shops shall see that these rules are enforced.

Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall post a copy of these rules in a conspicuous place in said shop.

Any violation of these rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100, or by imprisonment not more than three months, or by such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the recorder.

Laundries—Sprinkling of Clothes from the Mouth Prohibited. (Reg Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning or employed in any laundry in the city of Augusta, to sprinkle the clothing of any person or persons with water emitted from the mouth of said owner or employee.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Burial—School Attendance—Vaccination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 32. For the purposes of these regulations the following-named diseases are declared to be either contagious, or infectious, or communicable and therefore dangerous to the public health, and are made notifiable: Acute epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken-pox, diphtheria, hook-worm disease, leprosy, malaria, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis (laryngeal and pulmonary), typhoid fever, and whooping cough. Other communicable diseases not named in this list may at any time be declared notifiable as necessity and public health demand, and regulations for their control shall apply when so ordered by the board of health.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of every physician in the city of Augusta, Ga., to report by telephone at once to the board of health office, or if closed to the secretary at his home, following by postal card furnished by the board of health, every case of communicable disease declared notifiable which occurs in his practice, or which he may be called upon to attend. When there is no physician in attendance upon any case of communicable disease mentioned it shall be the duty of any person having knowledge of the same, by reason of attendance or upon whose premises a case of such disease is suspected to exist, to make a report as specified.

SEC. 34. *Quarantine, isolation, and observation.*—The following degrees of control are to be carried out in all cases of communicable diseases declared notifiable: Quarantine, isolation, and observation.

SEC. 35. *Quarantine.*—Quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Strict isolation of the person sick and those attendant upon him in a room screened against flies and mosquitoes.

(b) Absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building of any persons except the attending physician, health authorities, or any person or persons especially authorized by the health authorities.

(c) The following-named disease shall be placed under quarantine: Smallpox.

SEC. 36. Isolation.—Isolation is defined to mean and include:

(a) Complete separation of the person sick with the communicable disease and of those attendant upon him from all other persons on the premises in a room screened against flies and mosquitoes.

(b) Prohibition of entrance to and exit from a building except against certain members of the family authorized by the health officers under certain definite restrictions. Persons permitted ingress and egress under this regulation who do not come in contact with the sick may go about their occupations, provided they do not bring them in contact with assemblages of children. They must also refrain from visiting places of amusement, worship, or education.

SEC. 37. Placarding of premises.—On all premises where a case of communicable disease exists subject to quarantine or isolation there shall be posted in conspicuous place, front of the house or apartment, white placards bearing the name of the disease in large black letters, with the following warning: "Is in this residence; all persons are warned to keep away."

SEC. 38. Unlawful to remove placard.—It is unlawful to deface, mutilate, cover up, or remove this placard without authority of the health officer. Penalty: Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both. The fact of the alteration, destruction, or removal of any such notice shall be considered evidence that such notice was altered, destroyed, or removed by the occupant or persons having possession or control of the house or building upon which such notice is placed or posted, and it shall be the duty of the occupant having charge of the house or building to immediately notify the health officer having jurisdiction of such destruction or removal.

SEC. 39. The following-named diseases shall be placed under isolation: Acute epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, chicken-pox, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever,

SEC. 40. Observation.—Observation is defined to mean and include:

(a) Inspection from time to time by the local health officer of a person suffering from a communicable disease not subject to the regulations for isolation or quarantine.

(b) The supplying of information, printed or otherwise, to such persons relative to the measures for care and prevention of the spread or infection. The health officer shall have such surveillance over such persons deemed necessary to prevent their becoming dangerous to public health.

SEC. 41. The following-named diseases shall be placed under observation: Tuberculosis, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, trachoma, malaria, pellagra, and hookworm disease.

SEC. 42. Persons who have been exposed to a communicable disease may be placed under observation until the period of incubation has elapsed.

SEC. 43. In the event that any of the general provisions for isolation and observation of communicable diseases are found to be violated, the local health officer may enforce quarantine.

SEC. 44. Release from quarantine.—When persons confined in a house have recovered from a communicable disease and when other persons confined in the house by reason of exposure, for which quarantine or isolation was established, are considered free from danger of spreading infection, the quarantine or isolation shall be raised by order of the health officer, but not until measures for disinfection applying to the particular disease have been carried out under the direction of the health officer or his authorized assistant.

SEC. 45. No person suffering from any communicable disease subject to quarantine or isolation shall be certified as having recovered therefrom until he is considered entirely free from communicating the disease to others, and the

health officer shall satisfy himself that such is the case before ordering the removal of quarantine or isolation.

SEC. 46. *Unoccupied premises to be cleaned.*—No person shall rent or permit to be occupied any apartment, residence, or building previously occupied by a person who has suffered from tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or acute epidemic anterior poliomyelitis until the insides of such apartments shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleaned under the supervision of a health officer or his assistant.

SEC. 47. There shall not be any public house or church funeral of any person who has died of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, acute epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and the attendance shall be limited, and only adults allowed to participate in the brief service. The public notice of death of a person dying from one of the diseases enumerated in this paragraph shall state the name of the disease which caused the death.

SEC. 48. No other persons than licensed physicians, undertakers, or nurses in attendance may enter or leave any house or building infected with any communicable disease subject to quarantine or isolation without first procuring permission from the health officer, and obeying absolutely his directions as to all sanitary precautions which he ordered.

SEC. 49. No person recovering from a communicable disease shall leave the sick room or premises where he has been under quarantine or isolation until after removal of the placard, or warning card, by order of the health officer.

SEC. 50. Physicians visiting patients under quarantine or isolation must take all possible precautions to avoid spreading the disease.

SEC. 51. All dogs, cats, or other domestic pet animals shall be excluded from the room of persons ill of diseases requiring quarantine or isolation and should be excluded from the house.

SMALLPOX, VARIOLA, OR VARIOLOID.

SEC. 52. In case smallpox is discovered in a house, house quarantine shall be established and the house shall be guarded night and day by a guard or guards appointed by the health officer, the expense of same to be borne by residents of the house at the time: *Provided*, That in case the householder or patient prefers, he or she may be transferred to the contagious-disease hospital and cared for at the expense of the city and county, and provided the householder or patient is unable or unwilling or neglects or refuses to pay the expenses incident thereto, then it shall be the duty of the health officer to have such person or persons so infected transferred to the contagious-disease hospital: *Provided further*, That any resident in a house where a case of smallpox is who has a good vaccination scar upon being revaccinated, and upon proper disinfection of the person and clothing, will be allowed to leave the house and remain away as if he or she had never been exposed to smallpox: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the health officer in case smallpox occurs in a house to vaccinate all persons resident in said house and all persons who may have been exposed to the disease, and after vaccination takes on such persons as could not show a good scar, then such persons, after a satisfactory disinfection of their person and clothing, may be released from quarantine by order of the health officer and may be allowed to leave the house not to return again until quarantine is raised. It shall be the duty of the health officer to revaccinate any such person who could not show a good scar and upon whom the vaccination does not take, then such person shall remain upon the premises 14 days after quarantine is raised. When the patient is removed to the hospital for contagious diseases the house or room shall be fumigated by the official fumigator, under the direction

of the health officer, and the quarantine shall be raised as if the patient had recovered.

SEC. 53. *Smallpox suspects.*—Any person who is found in the house where a case of smallpox is discovered or any person whom the health officer has reason to believe has been exposed to a case of smallpox, and who can not show a good scar, shall be considered a suspect and shall be quarantined according to the rules for house quarantine or removed to the hospital for contagious diseases, but shall not be allowed to further expose himself to those affected with smallpox, and the health officer is hereby required to vaccinate such suspects unless they have been vaccinated by some other physician, and at the end of 7 days to revaccinate such person if the former vaccination has not taken, and the suspect shall be kept in quarantine or in the hospital for contagious diseases for a period of 14 days from the date of last exposure to smallpox, and after the expiration of said 14 days if the said suspect has not developed smallpox he or she shall be released.

SCARLET FEVER.

SEC. 54. *Isolation.*—Every case of scarlet fever shall be isolated in a special room set aside for that purpose and from which all unnecessary furnishings have been removed. Such isolation shall continue even in the mildest cases, for at least four weeks, and in all cases until desquamation is complete. If complications exist such as otitis (inflamed or discharging ears), rhinitis (discharging nose), pharyngitis (sore throat), empyema (pus in pleural cavity), or suppurating glands, the isolation shall continue until these conditions are cured. The average uncomplicated case of scarlet fever usually requires six weeks' isolation.

Placarding of premises.—See regulations 37-38.

SEC. 55. *Disinfection.*—The apartments occupied by a scarlet-fever patient shall be deemed infected and when vacated by death, removal, or recovery of the patient shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of or direction of the health officer. All persons having occupied such apartments during the period of isolation shall have their clothing disinfected, and shall take a disinfecting bath previous to their release from the isolated apartment. All disinfectants prescribed in this rule shall be a part of the control of the disease.

SEC. 56. *Contacts.*—For exposed children: Children in the house who have not been exposed to the disease should be immediately sent away, if possible, and those who have been exposed separately isolated for at least a week.

SEC. 57. *School attendance after scarlet fever.*—Children convalescing from uncomplicated scarlet fever must not attend school for at least six weeks from the beginning of the disease. The children who have been associated with the patient suffering from scarlet fever shall not attend school for seven days after disinfection of premises and removal of quarantine in quarantined home.

SEC. 58. *Children to be moved from school.*—During the prevalence of scarlet fever in a community teachers and others in charge of schools shall exclude children showing evidence of inflammation of the throat.

SEC. 59. *Sale of milk, etc.*—No milk, butter, or other dairy products shall be sold or given to any person or delivered at any creamery or butter factory from a house where a case of scarlet fever exists.

SEC. 60. No person residing in a house where a case of scarlet fever is under isolation shall be engaged in the handling of milk or other dairy products.

DIPHTHERIA.

SEC. 61. *Isolation*.—Isolate the patient as for scarlet fever and until the secretions from the nose and throat are free from the diphtheria bacilli as shown by two consecutive bacteriological examinations of such secretions, made at intervals of not less than 48 hours by the city bacteriologist, who will report the result of such examinations to the board of health office for release. Culture tubes will be furnished and examination made free of charge.

Instructions relative to the collection of throat smears; securing the swab.—The patient should be placed in a good light and, if a child, properly held. It may be necessary to use tongue depressor to expose the throat thoroughly. If membrane is visible, carefully depress the tongue, and rub the cotton swab freely but gently over the membrane or exudate, especially around the edges, revolving the wire between the fingers so as to bring all portions of the swab in contact with the infected mucous membrane. When membrane is not visible, pass the swab back as far as possible, avoiding the tongue, and thoroughly swab the pharynx and tonsils. Where there is decided clinical evidence of laryngeal involvement, the larynx should be observed with mirror and culture made direct from the larynx. The greatest care should be taken to avoid touching the swab to any except the infected surfaces.

Placarding of premises.—See regulations 37–38.

SEC. 62. *Contacts*.—Children and other persons who have been exposed to diphtheria not residing in a house where a case exists shall be isolated until shown by a bacteriological examination to be free from the diphtheria organism; when such examinations are not made, they shall be kept in isolation seven days from the time of their possible exposure.

SEC. 63. Children and other persons residing in a house in which a case of diphtheria exists shall be detained in their homes or yards until the patient is released from isolation, after which they shall be subject to the restrictions mentioned in regulation 30. Wage earners shall be allowed to continue their occupations when employed in industries other than the production, manufacture, or sale of wearing apparel and foodstuff, and when their employment does not bring them in contact with children.

SEC. 64. *Disinfection*.—Apartments occupied by a diphtheria patient shall be deemed to be infected, and when vacated by death, removal, or recovery of the patient, shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected. All persons having occupied such apartments during the period of isolation shall have their clothing disinfected and take a disinfecting bath before being released from isolation. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be a part of the control of the disease.

SEC. 65. *Sale of milk*.—No milk, butter, or other dairy product shall be sold or given to any person or delivered at any creamery or butter factory from a house under isolation because of the presence of diphtheria therein.

MEASLES.

SEC. 66. *Isolation*.—All cases of measles shall be isolated as soon as the nature of the affection is suspected, and such isolation shall be continued until all catarrhal symptoms have disappeared. Under ordinary circumstances the isolation of a case of measles should last three weeks from the beginning of the invasion. It should be continued longer if there is pneumonia, otitis (inflamed or running ears), or a nasal discharge. The fact of the disappearance of symptoms shall be determined by the physician, and on his report to the board of health office be released by the proper authorized officer.

Placarding of premises.—See regulations 37–38.

SEC. 67. *Contacts*.—Children and others who have been in contact with measles patients, and those living in the same house where cases are present, shall not be required to be isolated, but shall be prohibited from attending school or other public gatherings for a period of 14 days from last possible exposure. In the event of such children developing catarrhal symptoms, however, they shall be at once isolated.

SEC. 68. *Notification of cases to teachers*.—Principals in charge of schools shall be promptly notified by the board of health of the names of pupils who have developed measles and the names of contacts who have been prohibited from attending school.

SEC. 69. During the prevalence of measles in a community teachers and others in charge of schools shall exclude children presenting catarrhal symptoms indicative of the disease. Teachers shall report to the board of health office immediately the names of pupils who have been so excluded. Before permitting a child to return to school a certificate shall be required from the board of health or attending physician that it is no longer likely to convey infection.

SEC. 70. *Disinfection*.—The discharges and articles soiled by the discharge shall be promptly disinfected during the course of the disease. Terminal disinfection is not necessary, but the room shall be thoroughly aired for 24 hours before it is occupied by a well person.

CHICKEN-POX.

SEC. 71. All persons affected with chicken-pox shall be excluded from school and shall not be allowed to associate with other children.

SEC. 72. *Chicken-pox in adults*.—Chicken-pox in adults occurs occasionally, but as this name is frequently given to evade the diagnosis of mild cases of smallpox it is hereby required that every case be reported and treated by isolation of the adult patient until released by the health officer.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

SEC. 73. *Observation*.—While isolation is not necessary, it is forbidden that the patient be allowed to mingle with other children that have not had the disease. Riding on street cars, going to moving pictures, theaters, private parties, churches, Sunday school, or other place where children congregate is strictly forbidden under penalty.

SEC. 74. No patient who is convalescing from whooping cough shall be permitted to return to school until the whoop has ceased for fully one week. This usually requires from six to nine weeks.

No child that has not had the whooping cough, living in a family where whooping cough exists, shall be permitted to attend school.

ACUTE EPIDEMIC ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

SEC. 75. *Isolation*.—The patient shall be isolated for a period of four weeks from the onset of symptoms and according to the rules governing cases subject to isolation.

Placarding.—(See regulations 37-38.)

SEC. 76. Discharges from the throat, nose, and mouth of the patient must be received on cloths and burned at once. Other discharges shall be disinfected before being allowed to leave sick room.

SEC. 77. *Disinfection*.—After death or termination of the case all personal clothing and bedding of the patient, together with the contents of the room

and room itself, shall be thoroughly disinfected and the destruction of any flies assured.

SEC. 78. *Contacts*.—Children, teachers, or others having to do with children residing in an affected household shall be kept under observation until isolation measures have been removed and the premises properly disinfected.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

SEC. 79. *Isolation*.—Isolate the patient for a period of at least two weeks from onset of symptoms.

Placarding of premises.—(See regulations 37–38.)

SEC. 80. *Disinfection*.—The discharges from the throat, nose, and mouth of the patient must be received on cloths and burned, or the cloths may be immersed in boiling water or a disinfectant solution. Free ventilation of the sick room and exposure to the sunlight of articles coming from the sick room will suffice in lieu of disinfection.

SEC. 81. Persons living in a house where the disease is present should use disinfectant sprays for the nose and throat and should not mingle with the general public as provided for under the general rules for isolation.

SEC. 82. *Contacts*.—All children from a household where a case is under isolation shall be excluded from school until such time as in the opinion of the health officer all danger of conveying the disease has passed.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

SEC. 83. No person affected with typhoid fever or in charge of a typhoid-fever patient shall so dispose of the excreta or other infectious bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons.

SEC. 84. The attending physician shall direct those having charge of a typhoid-fever patient to immediately disinfect all excreta or other infectious bodily secretion or excretions coming from such patient.

SEC. 85. Every case of typhoid fever should be isolated in a room set aside for that purpose, or hospital, and securely screened against flies. The health officer shall order and enforce screening of the apartment or room in which the patient is confined.

TUBERCULOSIS.

SEC. 86. It shall be the duty of a physician attending a case of pulmonary tuberculosis to report every case to the board of health office in the city of Augusta in order that precautionary instructions may be given for the protection of the public. If there shall be no physician in attendance such report shall be made by the relatives of the person afflicted or by the head of the house in which such case resides. This report must be made to the board of health office within three days after the knowledge of existence of such case is obtained. Such report shall show the sex, address, nationality, stage of the disease, and previous residence of person so afflicted, together with present residence.

SEC. 87. If any person with pulmonary tuberculosis changes his or her residence, it shall then be the duty of the house owner, tenant, or agent of the house from which said person has removed to notify at once the board of health office, and such house or the portion thereof occupied by such person shall not again be used for a residence until properly fumigated under the direction of the board of health of this city. No room in any hotel, rooming house, residence, or other place which has been occupied by a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be again rented until it is fumigated and rendered sanitary under the direction of the board of health of this city.

Sec. 88. In the event of the death of a person from pulmonary tuberculosis it shall be the duty of the attending physician to notify the board of health of such death, together with a statement of cause thereof, within 24 hours after death. In the event that no physician is in attendance the party in charge of the remains shall immediately report such death to the board of health office.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall expectorate upon any street, sidewalk, or other place or thing, except some receptacle, cloth, paper, or other device or thing, which is to be destroyed or thoroughly disinfected and sterilized.

TRACHOMA.

Sec. 89. No child suffering from trachoma shall be allowed to attend any private, public, or parochial school, unless under the close supervision of a competent physician, who shall certify in writing to the school board and the health officer that the case is not in a contagious stage.

Sec. 90. Any person afflicted with or having been exposed to any disease mentioned in section 32, and who shall wilfully expose himself in any street, public place, or conveyance—Penalty: Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both.

Sec. 91. *Clothing and house furnishings exposed to communicable diseases not to be removed from dwelling until disinfected.*—It shall be unlawful for anyone to buy, sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of to anyone any rags, clothing, bedding, bedclothes, carpets, furniture, or other article which has been used in any room occupied by any person suffering from any such contagious or infectious diseases or which has been exposed to any such contagion or infection, or to send out of any dwelling occupied by any such person any of the above-named articles for the purpose of having the same washed, cleaned, or repaired, unless the same shall have first been disinfected or fumigated in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

The health officer is directed, if he deems it necessary, to cause the destruction of any of the above-named articles which are not or can not be thoroughly disinfected or fumigated, and to cause any room, house, or part of house in which any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease has been confined to be immediately and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

PROTECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Sec. 92. Pupils actually infected with the following-named diseases shall be excluded from school during the existence of the disease and shall be readmitted only upon presenting a certificate from a licensed physician attesting to their recovery: Pediculosis capitis (head lice), pediculosis corporis (body lice), tinea circinata (ring worm), impetigo contagiosa, favus.

No person suffering from any communicable disease shall be employed as teacher or janitor or in any capacity which brings them in contact with children in any public school in this city.

Sec. 93. No person shall be entered as a teacher, employee, or pupil in a public or private school in the city of Augusta, Ga., unless such person can show a typical scar of vaccination.

Sec. 94. The teacher or principal shall exclude from school any child suspected to be suffering from any communicable disease, pending examination and report from a licensed physician.

Sec. 95. No pupil who has suffered and recovered from a communicable disease while attending school, or who has recently suffered from a communicable disease, shall be permitted to reenter or enter, as the case may be, any school except upon certificate of a licensed and competent physician, setting forth that

all rules and regulations have been complied with, and that the pupil presents no evidence of the disease and is incapable of conveying the infection.

SEC. 96. Teachers residing or boarding in a family in which any disease subject to quarantine is known or suspected to exist shall immediately remove to premises not so infected, and provided they have not been actually exposed to scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox, may be allowed to continue their attendance at school: *Provided*, That in the case of smallpox such teacher has been successfully vaccinated and revaccinated within one year; and in the case of diphtheria and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis that bacteriological examination of the discharges from the throat proves negative, may be permitted to return to discharge school duties.

Schools—Sanitary Regulation of. (Reg Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 97. Sanitary drinking fountains and other devices, or individual drinking cups, shall be used exclusively in all schools. Where it is necessary to use a water receptacle, a tank with a faucet shall be provided. A common drinking cup or pail is prohibited.

SEC. 98. Water and soap for hand washing shall be provided. Towels for common use are prohibited. Paper towels are recommended.

SEC. 99. Teachers should instruct pupils to wash their hands immediately after visiting water-closets, outhouses, or comfort stations.

SEC. 100. Dry dusting and sweeping is condemned and prohibited. Before sweeping, light sprinkling of the floor with dampened or oiled (kerosene) sawdust or paper is recommended.

SEC. 101. In dusting, oiled (kerosene) or dampened cloths shall be used. Feather dusters shall not be used.

SEC. 102. *Protection of school and library books.*—School books, or books from public or circulating libraries shall not be taken into any house where Asiatic cholera (cholera), smallpox, yellow fever, tuberculosis, mumps, infantile paralysis, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), chicken-pox, whooping cough, cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarletina), exists, and if school books or library books have already been taken into such house, they must be destroyed by owner or library authorities.

If the books are of special value, they must be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the health officer.

Penalty. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 103. That the penalty for the violation of all rules, resolutions, ordinances, or laws of the board of health of the city of Augusta, now in force or hereafter adopted, for which a punishment is not or may not be provided, shall be, upon conviction before the recorder's court, a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or labor on the public works of the city, or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or any or all, in the discretion of the recorder.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Board of Health—Powers and Duties. Health Officer—Duties of. (Ord. 37, July 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the board of health of the city of Connellsville shall have the powers and authorities vested in such boards by article 11 of the act of May 26, 1889, P. L., 306, and the act of May 23, 1874, P. L., 259, and any and all other acts of assembly having relation thereto.